EUROPE.

The Brigands' Capture of English Tourists in Greece.

American Securities on the Bourse in Germany.

The French Plebiseitum-Its History, Intent and Operation.

The English Coercion Law in Ireland.

The Inman steamship City of Brooklyn, Captain Brooks, from Liverpool the 14th and Queenstown the 15th of April, arrived at this port yesterday after-noon, bringing our special correspondence and a newspaper mail report in detail of our cable telegrams dated to her day of sailing from Ireland.

The King of Greece, in order to celebrate the anniversary of Helienic independence, ordered the erection of a national monument destined to perpetuate the remembrance of Capo d'Istria and King Otho. • The note which M. de Banneville, French Ambassa-dor at Rome, is about to hand to the Pope from his government is, according to the Memorial Diploma tique, drawn up in the form of a memorandum, which, after being translated into Latin, will be nicated to the Council through the Cardinals Legates. The form of memorandum has been adopted by the French government as a convenient mode of some time relieving it of responsibility towards other Catholic Powers without the necessity of accrediting

Prince Pierre Bonaparte appears again as a corre-pondent in L'Aventr, of Corsica. The Prince desires hank those who have come forward to condol with him in his heavy affliction. He has, he says received expressions of sympathy from numerous correspondents, French and foreign. The ladies have been especially gracious in "deigning to shed the baim of their sweet words upon him," Prince Pierre. The Prince expresses a hope that "before his powers leave him he may have a chance of proving other in the will to render himself useful to his country and

every good cause,"

A London journal of April 12 makes the following

mnouncement:—
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miss Louisa Pyne, who has for so sized such a prominent position as one of the most becomplished singers of the age, has announced her ntention to retire from public life, and arrangements have been made for four farewell oratorio perform-inces, under the direction of the National Choral society. The first performance of the series will be the "Messiah," this evening, at St. James' Hall.

In London Prince Christian, of Denmark, presided over the anniversary festival of the Royal Society of icians, at which a list of subscriptions am ing to about £300 was read.

A man named Campbell, a butcher carrying on large business in Derry, Ireland, was shot in the street by his nephew, just returned from America. The three men arrested in Tipperary for the murder of Kirwan were some of those who had been evicted and received £300 compensation for surren-

In England the lecturer Murphy delivered his minth and last lecture at Woolwich. In the afternoon his address was on the confessional-"to women only." The crowd was larger than on previous occasions.

The Devon (Eng.) Central Chamber of Agriculture met to consider the Education bill. Mr. Hookes moved a resolution in favor of compulsory education, but against denominational. Other speakers were in favor of "Biblical unsectarian teaching." The subject was adjourned.

The Vienna correspondent of the Bohemia states that in consequence of the decision of the Pope that a Catholic officer in Austria can only swear blelity to the fundamental laws of the State by appending to his oath, as a saving clause, the words "excepting the ole lience due to the laws of God and the Church," the Austrian government has resolved to admit neither this nor any other reservation, but will regard such a qualified oath as null and void, and therefore virtually excluding the candidate from

Trentham Hall, Staffordshire, the seat of the Duke of Sutherland, was threatened with destruction by a fire. The Duke is an amateur fireman, and has provided at Trentham ample facilities for extinguishservants to suppress the fire before much harm

and discharge sitting was held under the bankruptcy, upon his own petition, of Henriques Borges de Cas tro, described as formerly carrying on business as a wine merchant at Villa Nore de Gaya, in Oporto, and London. The "statement of accounts" filed by the bankrupt is of a very voluminous character and exhibits a total debtor account of £70,918 12s. 11d. Creditor, by debtors, good, £24 13s. 10d.; ditto, doubtful and bad, £894 14s.; property given up to assignees, £132; property in hands of creditors, £27,974; ditto, Oporto creditors, £4,136 19s. 2d.; by deficiency, £33,648 19s. 11d. The bankrupt states his expenditure for two years had been £850.

A telegram from Galle of April 13 says:-

This afternoon the Duke of Edinburg has met with a most cordial reception from all classes in Ceylon. A ball has been given in honor of his Royal Highness, at which 1,500 guests were present. Two elephant kraals have taken place, and fifty animals were captured. Her Ma e-ty's ship Galatea will proceed afterwards to Australia.

The Emperor Napoleon reviewed, April 14, at Longchamps, the light cavairy and horse artillery of the army of Paris.

Mrs. O'Donovan Rossa gave a reading in the Town Hall of Waterford, Ireland, which was so crowded that numbers had to remain on the stairs, having been unable to get into the hall.

His Eminence Cardinal Cullen arrived in Dublin from Rome, and was received by a large number of

A correspondent in Rome confirms the intelligence published by the Paris Univers that the two English ladies recently expelled from the city received notice that their return would not be pre-vented. The case of the lady who refused to leave had been taken in hand by Mr. Odo Russell; but his representations to the Papal authorities produced no result. A communication on the subject has now

been made to Lord Clarendon.

The North German Correspondent, of Beriin, an-

A great Polar expedition is being prepared in sweden for the years 1871 and 1872, under the direction of Professor Nordenskjoid, the celebrated scientific leader of the Swedens expedition of 1868. Parry's attempt to reach the Pole by pushing on to the north of Spitzbergen is to be repeated, and it is proposed to winter on one of the Seven Islands. Professor Nordenskjoid intends to proceed to Greenland this summer to purchase dogs for the sledges and produce some necessary information.

The Pall Mall Gazette of the 11th of April re-

There is some risk that the resolution to send an armed steamer into Canadian waters to protect american fishermen, which a telegram on Friday morning informed us President Grant had an-nounced by special message to Congress, may lead to serious complications between this country and the United States. There was a large congregation at the Unitarian

Chapel, Little Portland street, London, when a sermon was preached by Keshub Chunder Sen, the well known leader at Calcutta of a society of Hindoo theists, whose chief object is the destruction of idolatry and caste throughout the Indian empire. The discourse, which was delivered with ease and Quency, was of an earnest and impressive character. A fire broke out in the Glamorgan Inn, Cardiff, and

pefore adequate assistance could be rendered the proprietor, two of his grandchildren and a commercial traveller lodging in the house were burned to

At a meeting at Liverpool it was decided to form a local organization in connection with the National

charge of improper familiarity with two of his domestic servants, was continued in the Arches Court, London, when Sir John Karsiske delivered an ad-

dress for the defence. The counsel had not con

IRELAND.

The Longford Election Petition—Mailow Bought—Working of the Coercion Bill—Far-mers' Catechism—Public Education—Secta-

DUBLIN, April 12, 1870. The result of the Longford election petition, which unseats Mr. Greville Nugent and brings so many Roman Catholic priests into the unpleasant position of aiders and promoters of bribery and corruption, has given immense satisfaction to the section of nationalists who have been at war with the priests for opposing Mr. Martin, also to the Fenian body, who for opposing Mr. Martin, also to the Fernian body, who have been so unsparingly denounced by them, and also to the most rabid among the Orange faction, who hall it as a blow at priestly influence. In the county Longford the friends of Martin celebrated the victory with bonfires and such like illuminations; but in Dublin we have the headquarters of those who pull the wires in all such matters, and scarcely was the announcement received till a new committee was formed to prepare for another contest. It is not quite decided whether Mr. Martin will be put forward; he is rather averse to it himself, and should he positively decline to requested to take his place. Two or three names have been mentioned, but as some time must clapse before the new writ issues the selection is deferred. A younger brother of the unseafed candidate is named on the other side, but the general impression among politicians to-day is that the government will take every means to postpone the election, for there is little doubt that if it was to go on just now while party spirit runs so high in the county most disastrous and fatal results would be unavoidable.

The trial of the petition to unseat the member for Mallow has commenced. Mr. Butt conducts the petitioner's case. It has little to command public attention save the illustration it affords of Irish guilability. Mr. Munster is an Englishman, rich—as so many John Bulls are—and ambitious; he wanted to reach Parliament Horse, so he drew checks for charitable institutions in abundance, promised undying attention to the interests of his constituents, and was elected. But there is little doubt he will be sent back without the M. P. title or the checks.

without the M. P. title or the checks.

THE CORROTON ACT.

The English Coercion law has glided into actual existence in a much quieter manner than was expected. Rioting was anticipated, police and military were on the qui vive, but as yet their services have not been required. This is to a great extent due to the fact that only two or three years wall steen have been Rioting was anticipated, police and minitary were on the qui vice, but as yet their services have not been required. This is to a great extent due to the fact that only two or three very small steps have been taken by the castle officials under its provisions as yet. I fully anticipate outbreaks and disturbance whenever it becomes necessary to make active juse of the great powers confided to them. Some officious rural magistrates have ordered arrests of "suspects," but they have been notified, under sealed missive from the castle, that they are only to avail themselves of the new law when they see urgent necessity, and if possible to communicate with the Lord Lieutenant first. The ball was opened in Dundalk by the arrest of a publisher who sold some rather silly productions considered to be of national tendency, among others a pamphlet called "The Irish Farmens" Calechism," which has circulated very widely during the past few weeks, and which every one is now looking for and reading, owing to the notoricity the publisher's arrest has brought it into. It commences in this style:—

Q. What is your name?

A. Oppression.

Q. Who gave you that name?

A. My landford and agent, in the days of my youth, wherein I was made a child of toil, a man of sorrows, and inheritor of a bundle of rags.

Q. What did your landlord and agent then do for you?

A. They did promise and yow three things in my

you?

A. They did promise and vow three things in my name—nrst, that I should renounce all the comforts of this life and all the pleasures found therein; second, that I should be a hewer of wood and a drawer of water; third, that I should be a slave for them all the days of my life.

PREPARING.

A barrel was seized in one of the steamship company's stores yesterday—contents, a quantity of confin

A barrel was seized in one of the steamship company's stores yesterday—contents, a quantity of cosin ornaments and revolvers. Those who are smuggling the arms into the country are preparing also for the decent interment of their victims by laying in stores of cosin decorations. Some of those seized have arrived in Dublin to-day and been conveyed to the castle for the inspection of his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant.

Now that the fervor of the Parliamentary debate on the Land and Coercion measures has subsided, the settlement of education is cropping up again. The Roman Catholic clergy repudiate the concessions of the governors of Trinity College to throw open its prizes and honors to all, irrespective of religious persuasion; they will have the denominational system or none. They demand still a charter for a university where the youth of their flocks may graduate under their own eyes and regulations. In this I find that they are not supported completely by public opinion; on the contrary, there is very general approbation of that system which brings young men of all creeds into friendly contact and classroom rivalry. Protestants, as a rule, are in favor of this mixed system, and so is a large section of the Roman Catholic laity. A form of declaration was drawn up by the Catholic bishops two months ago and sent around all the Irish dioceses for signature; it has been forwarded to Mr. Giadstone. I find, on analysis of the signatures, eighteen peers, ten baronets and knights, thirty-four members of Parliament and only 900 laity. The following are the clauses of this document:—

We, the undersigned Roman Catholic laymen, deem it our duty to express our opinions on university education in fre-

We, the undersigned Roman Catholic laymen, deem it our dust to express our opinions on university education in Ira-land. It is the constitutional right of all British subjects to adopt whatever system of collegiate or university education they prefer. That perfect religious equality involves equality in all educational advantages afforced by the state. That a

ENGLAND.

The Budget as Presented by the Chancellor

The Budget as Presented by the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

In the House of Commons on the 11th of April Mr. Kennaway, introduced by Mr. Kekewich and Mr. Scourfield, took has seat for East Devon, in the room of Lord Courtenay, resigned.

The House having been occupied for upwards of an hour with the consideration of the Metropolitan District Railway bill, and there being also a considerable number of questions on the paper, it was a quarter to six when it resolved itself into Committee of Ways and Means, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer rose to open his budget for the current financial year.

Without a word of preface, Mr. Lowe at once dashed into a comparative statement of the estimated and actual revenue and expenditure for the year enting the 31st of March. From this it appeared that the revenue originally estimated for that period amounted to £72,855,000 by the alteration effected in the collection of the income, assessed, land and house taxes; and that the estimated expenditure was £63,23,000; thus leaving a surplus of £7,982,000. This was disposed of, first, in meeting liabilities incurred on account of the Abyssinian expedition to the extent of £4,900,000, and next, in effecting reductions of taxetion to the amount of £2,940,000; after which there remained a net surplus on the year of £442,000. The actual receipts for the year had reached £75,434,000, or an excess over the estimate of £1,819,000; being the largest revenue ever raised in this country, with the exception of the three last years of the French war. Passing to the current financial years 1870-71 the right honorable gentleman said he extinated the revenue at £71,460,000, and the expenditure at £61,113,000, leaving a surplus of £4,337,000. The actual receipts for the year had reached £75,434,000, or an excess over the estimate of £1,819,000; being the largest revenue ever raised in this country, with the revenue at £71,460,000, and the expenditure at £61,113,600, leaving a surplus of £4,337,000. The actual for this sum he proposed to face t he had fully considered the suggestions made with respect to the mait tax; and here he had arrived at the conclusion that, without reducing the revenue derived from this source, he might remedy a prominent grievance by allowing farmers to steep their own barley and feed their cattle with it, subject, however, to the ordinary excise precautions, and providing that no kiln was kept on the premises or existed within a quarter of a mile. Coming next to the taxes which he proposed to remit, he included in this category the foot hawker's license, and the small license duties collected from the still makers, seliers of playing cards, soap manufacturers, paper-makers and watch-case makers; in all producing about 26,000 a year. He further proposed to revise the stamps and equalize the duties between loreign and miand buils of exchange, which would entail a loss upon the revenue of £200,000. A further loss of £120,000 a year, of which, however, only £60,000 would fall on the present year, would accrue from the abolition of the impressed stamp on newspapers, a measure which would come into effect in October next. B was also proposed to carry all newspapers of less than six ounces weight for a halfpenny for every two ounces or part of two ounces. This would involve a loss of £250,000. His next proposal was to remit the five per cent duty on railway passenger receipts, and to abolish the exemption of third class

our resources, and reducing burdens to the greatest extent consistent with the good faith and security of the country, he proposed to apply a portion of the remaining surplus to the reduction of the income tax by removing the additional penny imposed to mest the cost of the Acyasintan expedition, and so bringing it back to its old figure of four pence. This proceeding would amount to a remission of £1,250,000. But the largest amount of reduction he had to propose was that reflating to the duty on sugar, which he would reduce by one-haif. This would entait a sacrifice of 52,350,000 of revenue, and ne made the proposal without holding out any hope of further reduction or ultimate abolition, and solely with the view of imparting a stimulus to trade. The reduced duty on raw sugar would come into operation immediately on the passing of the resolution; but a delay of three weeks would take place in the case of reflued sugars, for the double purpose of enabling refluers to work of their present stocks and to export, if they thought proper, to obtain the drawback on foreign sugar. The total reductions would amount to £3,000,00. Deducting this sum from the £4,297,000, the estimated excess of revenue, there would remain a not sum of £331,000 as the surplus for the year. In conclusion the right honorable gentleman formally moved his resolution for reducing the duty on sugar.

What the People Say of the Finances. [From the London Standard, April 12.]
Mr. Lowe's speech of hast night was, even for a budget speech, unusually tedious. He had, moreover, the misfortune to rise in a house already fatigued and rendered impatient by an unexpected discussion on the proposed erection of a railway station opposite to the Mansion House, and by a long series of "questions." Following, without Mr. Gladstone's skill, the example set by Mr. Gladstone, he kept to the last the only thing which any one cared to hear—the amount o surplus and the manner in which he proposed to dispose of it. But he occupied the first hour, not as its chief used to do, with philosophical disquisition or with those wonderful efforts of rhetoric which, from 1860 to 1866, so often contrived to reader arithmetic itself amusing, and made Mr. Gladstone's budgets the very fairy tales of finance, but with a minute and tellous explanation of the details of expenditure and revenue for the der arithmetic itself amusing, and made Mr. Glaistone's budgets the very fairy tales of finance, but with a minute and tedious explanation of the details of expenditure and revenue for the past year, as compared first with the expenditure and revenue of 1868-69, then with the estimates of April last. He went into every single item, and explained its increase or diminution, its excess over-or reduction from the estimate. Into these we shall not attempt to follow him. The general result of nearly an hour's oratory may be given in a few lines. The expenditure was estimated at £88,400,000, the revenue at £76,200,000, leaving a surplus of £7,800,000. The changes made by the last budget reinced the estimate of revenue to about £73,600,000; the actual revenue was about £73,600,000, an excess of nearly £1,400,000. The expenditure fell short of the estimate by £900,000. The surplus thus brought back to nearly its original amount was expended partly in defraying the costs of the Abyssinan war, of which only a small fraction ow remains unpaid, and after this extraordinary burden had been met there remained a sum of £3,500,000, which has enabled the government to reduce the unfunded debt to the lowest point it has perhaps ever reached within the memory of man, and to manage the purchase of the telegraphs without resorting to a formal demand on the money market for a loan. Altogether the financial retrospect is cheerful and satisfactory, indicating that the revenue has recovered somewhat of its clasticity and that the country, so far as its taxation affords evidence of its condition, has shaken of the lingering ill effects of the crisis of 1868, following so close upon the terrible sufferings entailed on our chefest branch of manufacturing industry by the American war. It must be remembered, however, that four millions and a haif of hast year's taxes within the year-five quarters' income tax and a larger proportion of assessed taxes. This extraordinary resource rather more than provided for the extraordinary demands of the

The Ledbury Clerical Scandal.

[From the Liverpool Mercury, April 14.]

The hearing of this case was resumed sesterday merning in the Court of Arches, London.

The Rev. John Jackson, the defendant, examined by Sir J. Karslake—I am the rector of Ledbury, and went there in 1880; I book orders in 1842; before going to Ledbury I was in Worcestershire and Lincoinshire; in 1860; I exchanged the living of Dodderhill, of which I was parron, for Ledbury, of which Bishop Hampton was parron; I have been curate and incumbent at different places since I was ordained; I was married In 1865; Parry came into my service, having been engaged by Mrs. Jackson; I had known her before as a parishioner; she was in the national school, but not as a teacher; I objected to the girl, as she had a very bold appearance, and I did not like the arrangement at all; in the autumn of 1867 my son was at home, with Rethead as a tutor; Mr. Buckler came in January, 1868; in the autumn of 1867 my son was at home, with Rethead as a tutor; Mr. Buckler came in January, 1868; in the autumn of 1867 my son was at home, with Rethead as a tutor; Mr. Buckler came in January, 1868; in the autumn of 1867 my son was at home, with Rethead as a tutor; Mr. Buckler came in January, 1868; in the autumn of 1867 my son was at home, with Rethead as a tutor; Mr. Buckler came in Liverpool; it was arranged when I was in Liverpool that the youth should come, but afterwards I had a letter from the father stating that his mother did not like him to leave home; when I was in Liverpool an order was given for an iron bedstead and mattrese, and they were sent to Ledury; they were taken up into the apple room; the bruth whatever in the statement of Parry that I behaved improperly with her in the apple room or on any other occasion.

The Dean of Arches—Then no part of her statement is true?

is true? Witness—No; I was never on any occasion guilty of any indecent or improper conduct towards Parry; I was away from home in the beginning of January, 1868; I went away on Tuesday, the 28th of January, and returned on the following Saturday; it was the 1885; I went away on Tuesday, the 28th of January, and returned on the following Saturday; it was the practice to have mothers' meetings at my house on Mondays; they were held in my study, and I went in occasionally when I wanted anything; during these meetings, which Mrs. Jackson attended, Mr. Buckler, myself and my son sat in the dining room; I never gave Parry any medicated wine at the time of the mothers' meetings or at any other time; before Mry I remember having heard of statements made by Lane; I was in the habit of calling upon Mrs. Baylis, her mother, during her confinement; after what I heard I thought it would be advisable that Lane should not remain in our house any longer, and I told Mrs. Baylis what I intended; Mrs. Baylis' said the girl was such a liar she could not be believed; I did not know that Parry had been at Mrs. Baylis' until months afterward; I told Mrs. Baylis that in consequence of the reports concerning Amy and myself, which were most unjustinable; Lane had better leave; and then it was she said, "My daughter is such a liar that no one will believe her;" she sold it was kind on the part of Mrs. Jackson to have taken such an interest in her, and that if we did not keep her she should not come home, but that she would turn her out of doors; that was all that passed at that time; that was before I had given her notice to quit; about a week afterwards I told Mrs. Baylis that I had been to Worcester to look after a servant, and that when I was there the register officekeeper said to a lady in my presence, "Probably this gentleman's servant might meet you;" the lady asked the particulars, and I told her that she was a good servant as far as work was concerned, but that she would require a very light hand and judictous treatment; I said she was one of a very large family and I thought it very desirable to get her away from home; I told Mrs. Baylis all this, and she said she was much obliged to me for getting her daughter a place.

The witness denied, in answer to a series of questions the s

place.

The witness denied, in answer to a series of questions, the statements made by Mrs. Baylis in reference to various alleged conversations. He also, in the most emphatic manner, repeated his denial of the charges of immorality preferred against him by Lane and Parry.

FRANCE.

The Premier on the Plebleckum. Mail telegrams from Paris, dated on the 13th of April, report as follows:—

Mail telegrams from Paris, dated on the 13th of April, report as follows:—

In to-day's sitting of the Legislative Body M. Emile Oilivier stated that the Ministry were thoroughly determined not to follow their adversaries into discussions which had already been terminated by a vote of the Legislative Body. Moreover, the question of the nomination of Mayors was held in reserve by the programmes of the right and left centres.

The Minister of Justice subsequently proposed the adjournment of the Chamber until the Thursday following the vote of the plebiscitum, which would be taken on the 1st or 8th of May. The reason for this adjournment was, he said, two-fold. In the first place it was necessary that the Ministers should attend the debates in the Senate, and secondly, it was believed that the majority of the Deputies desired to be among their constituents during the plebisitary period. The government might have proposed a prorogation; but did not do so from deference to the Chamber. M. Jules Pavre contended that the first motive was insumicient, and that the second, if confirmed by a majority, would be tantamount to an abilication on the part of the Chamber at such a decisive moment. He censured the Ministry for preferring to divide itself rather than dissoive the House, adding that such a Ministry was one of agitation and sterility. M. Ollivier replied that the Cabinet submitted all its acts to discussion by the Chamber. The Ministry was a work of stability and pacification. The present Ministers had always maintained a frank and loyal attude, and they defed anybody to prove that they had faited to keep their promises. M. Ollivier then adverted to the country, and the plebiscium was a work of stability and pacification. The present Ministers had always maintained a frank and loyal attude, and they defed anybody to prove that they had faited to keep their promises. M. Ollivier then adverted to the country and the part of the cause of the mass of the empire. We accept the high responsibility of our acts. The count

450 persons had really been prosecuted in February; if only seventy-one persons were now charged, and whether fresh arrests had been made.

M. Ollivier replied that the arrests had been effected in consequence of the riots and the erection of barricades, and the preliminary inquiry would be completed in a few days. The government was desirous of reconciling justice with numerity.

The sitting then closed.

the people, without the inferrention of the Senate or the legislative power. The article referred to occurs in chapter four of the constitution, limiting and defining the powers of the Senate, by which the especial guardianship of the constitution is committed to that body. Article twenty-seven, for instance, says that the Senate regulates by a Senatus Consultum "all that has not been provided by the constitution, and which is necessary for its march," and "the sense of the articles of the constitution which give rise to different interpretations."

The fondaces of the Emperor for the plebiscite may be very easily accounted for. By this process he and his uncle got all they ever acquired of supreme power in France. What his special object in the present appeal may be an on on the surface; but it may be mentioned that the name of M. Rouher, regarded as the Mephisto of the present situation, is at the foot of the constitution of 1852, and perhaps he, too, has constitutional surupies. What if the vote should be adverse? Such should be less than the votes of 1843, of 1851, and of 1862? What if the vote should be adverse? Such considerations do not enter into the theory of plebiscites. Since the execution of Louis XVI, there have been several appeals to the plebiscite in France on constitutional points. The first was on the constitution, set about the completion of the constitution, which was filled up with a rapidity that contrasted with the slowness of the Grondis: in the Convention, set about the completion of the constitution, which was filled up with a rapidity that contrasted with the slowness of the Grondis: in e about along constitutions, regulated he number of representations in the National Convention, o. de et aputate evitors and established trial by jury. This constitution is the convention in constitution building was however, greater than its desire to put the constitution into ities in the National Convention, orde of an unit culion was submitted to a picolocite, and approved by 1801,018, against 11.010 vo.es. The ardor of the convention in constitution building was however, greater than its desire to put the constitution into effect. This constitution, so approved, was in mot never accellupon. Two years afterwards, sun-equent to the death of Robespierre and the downfall of the Jacobins, the National Convention again applied itself to constitution making. It employed upon the work that experienced hand, Abbé Sleyes, with Cambacérès and others: and on the 234 of June, 1798, there was submitted by Bussy D'Anglas a bran new constitution. This constitution created two chambers—the Guncil of the Ancients (250) and the Council of the Five Hundred, who in their turn elected five persons, called the Executive Directory, known as the French Directory. This constitution also was submitted to a picolectic, and approved by 1,057,330 votes against 49,957. More fortunate than the constitution of 1798, it did work. It endured for four years—till the famous 18th Brumaire which brought on the scene Napoleon Bonaparte, who made very short work of the Ancients, the Five Hundred and the constitution. Napoleon, in his turn, went to constitution building, and on the 16th November, 1799, produced his constitution of a Chief Consul and two assistant Consuls turn, went to constitution building, and on the 16th November, 1799, produced his constitution of a Chief Consul and two assistant Consuls. This likewise was submitted to a picolocite, and approved by 3,911,060 against 1,569 votes. The Consuls appointed were Napoleon Bonaparte, Cambacérès and Lebrun. Three years afterwards, in 1803, Napoleon was appointed Consul for the term of ten years; and a few months subsequently a picolocite made him Consul for life, by 3,563,185 votes against 9,074. Quickly upon the heels of the life Consulate came, as we know, the hereditary of the Person of the Emperor had set; only 1,200,000 votes were cast in the affirmative a

Napoleon to the Senate The Senate held a sitting April 13, M. Rouher in the chair. M. Devienne ascended the tribune, and read the report of the committee on the Senatus Consultum. It it a re-echo of the Emperor's message on the same subject, as it was published in the Herands sume time since. The Emperor gave a very friendly reception to the Marquis d'Andelarre, who explained to his Majesty the reuseus why all the sincere friends of the dynasty and of liberty desired serious guarantees against the plebishinary faculty contained in the Senatus Consultum. The Emperor repiled that he could not possibly make any fresh concessions.

Pere Hyacinthe on the Crisis.

Pather Hyacinthe addressed to the Paris journal the following letter:the following letter:—

Parts, April 8, 1870.

I am supposed just now in many quarters to have a share as considerable as secrel in the publication of the Concret. It seel certain that such a proceeding will not be attributed to me by those who know me wail, but I owe to the public a contradiction of the supposition. Doubless my sympathies are on the side of a work in which my own brother is concerned, and which promises to bring fresh aid to the cause of religion and liberty—one which is more than ever my own; but there are different methods of serving it; and I am anxious to remain in the silence which my conscience imposed upon me at the outset of the crisis which we are now traversing.

GREECE.

Capture of English Tourists by Brigands.

Capture of English Tourists by Brigands.

[Prom the Liverpool Mercury, April 14.]
A daring act of Greek brigands is reported from Athens. A band of thirty of these outlaws seized, near Marathon, an English and Italian secretary of legation, three English travellers and two women. They were attacked by a body of gendarmes, whom they defeated, and then made off with five of their prisoners, having had the grace to set the two women at liberty.

[From the London Times (telegram), April 14.]

ATHENS, April 12, 1870.

Thirty brigands, after a conflict with the gendarmes, have seized, near Marathon, two secretaries of legation, one English and the other Italian, three English travellers and two women. The brigands released the women, but have kept the men, for whom they demand a heavy ransom.

The following was also received in Fleet street,

ATHENS, April 12, 1870.

Lord Manchester, Messrs, Vonner, Lord Herbert, Secretary Italian Legation, and Bayl, were taken by origands, near Marathon, yesterday.

Ladles liberated.

Ransom demanded this morning, £2,000.

Cook's party all safe. Cook's party all safe.

The Barcelona Insurrection-Mossage from

The Barcelona Insurrection—Message from General Priss.

[Prom the Madrid Gazette, April 8.]

The railway and telegraphic communications with Barcelona continue interrupted in the line of Zaragoza from San Andres de Palomar, in the line of Tarragona from San Felice and in the line of Gerona in Masnon. In despatch of 7th, yesterday morning, transmitted via Tarragona, the Capialin General of Catalonia makes known that the forces continue occupying positions upon Gracia, but that he had refrained from ordering them to open fire by reason of the heavy wind and rain which were prevailing; also, that yesterday they verified the sorted in Barcelona without novelty, in spite of barricades having been formed in some barriers, which the troops easily destroyed; also, that the columns he had organized would go out immediately to attack the pueblos in rebellion. At noon on Thursday the First battalion of Africa arrived, after having beaten the rebels of Moncada and San Andres. The First battalion of Ingenieros left the train in San Felice, fought and conquered the rebels of that town, and arrived at Barcelona yesterday morning. The Second bettalion arrivel a little later, having come by sea. The Cazadores de Talavera embarked in Tarragona at nine last night for Rarcelona. The Second battalion of Africa had reached San Andres and continued on to Barcelona on foot without novelty at eleven o'clock last night for Rarcelona. The Second battalion of Africa had would resume his march this morning. The insurgents fled from the town on his approach. By passengers who arrived at San Andres last night we learn that tranquillity was completely re-established in Barcelona.

[Madrid (April 8) 'correspondence of London Standard.]

in Barcelona. [Madrid (April 8) correspondence of London In the Cortes yesterday there was the following in-

have been occurring in Barcelona, but the government have piese us no account of them. I ask the Minister of the interior to give us some acceptance of the interior to give us some acceptance of the interior does not tree of the insurrection, to.

Minister RIVERO—The Minister of the Interior does not think it convenient to give explanations of those events, except to say that they have originated in the carrying out the law of the quintus. When this is completely effected the government will give more explanations.

Ko more was said on the subject of the insurrection, and the rest of the afternoon session was devoted to the discussion of the Electoral law. The House met at nine for the night session, when the deputies were very much astonished by one of the secretaries mounting the tribune and reading the following from Prim:—

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE CORTES.

YOUR EXCPLIENCY—The Council of Ministers having to occupy themselves in points of urgancy to the public service, I ask your Excellency, by accord of the Council, to please to request the Chamber to suspend their session of to-night, and also for to-morrow. God guard you many year.

MADRID, April 7, 1870. The question was formally put and, of course, carried; but everybody went home saying, "What is in it?"

GERMANY.

merican Securities on the Frankfort Bours

American Securities on the Frankfert BourseEnglish Accounts.

[From the London Times (City Article), April 14.]

The Frankfert advices state that the recent eagerness for American railway bonds is fast passing
away, and that the success obtained by the OregonCalifornia issue has been the last. These are now
selling at too per cent discount. The issue of Port
Royal bonds has signally failed, and others pro
jected are without the shadow of a chance. The
market is glutted, and the holders are weak. "Ac
outling to the printed opinion," It is said, "of a
eminent lawyer at New York, wherever there is a
calitar in saines, only such mortgage bonds are valid
whose issue has been sanctioned by an assembly dilateholders—an assembly almost impossible to be
held under the penthar circumstances of American
railway building, and this adds a new danger to
those already incurred by improvident investors."

RUSSIA.

The Government Messenger of St. Petersburg publish a an address to the Emperor Alexander from the Livenian nobility, supplicating his Majesty to allow the reintegration of the Gorman language and the fundamental autonomy of the Lutheran Church in that country. A deputation of three members proceeded to the capital to present the petition to the Minister of the Interior; but the next day received the document back, with an intimation written on the margin by the hand of his Majesty that he was infaxible in his resolution to apply to Livenia the laws and institutions prevailing in the rest of the empire.

The deputation also received an order to quit St.

AUSTRIA

The Grand Constitutional Wast.

[From the Spenersche Zeitung of Vienna, April 10.]

There was a time when Vienna was filled with rejoicing, and Austria proudity boasted of being in advance of all German States in sincere and genuine
constitutionatism. The Reichstag of the North German Confederation was regarded with a somewhat
contemptuous pity, because it had not obtained
a law with respect to ministerial responsibility, a
Parliamentary Ministry and a number of other rights
and powers which the Vienna government granted
without hesitation. But the joy in Austria over the
liberal legislation in which the Parliamentary
filmistry and the Reichsrath have unquestionabily been very fruitful, has long since passed
away. Once more a said experience has
shown that liberal laws and paper constitutions
may be framed without difficulty, but that they are
of no avail unless the soil has been prepared for
them, and they are the ripe fruit of a healthy
nutional and political Ure. The new constitution
has done nothing to reconcile the various nationalties which compose the empire; on the contrary
they are now more violently opposed to each other
than ever, and therefore it is no iding to its fall, as
each of the long line of its prodecessors did when its
time was come. The Grand Constitutional Want.

THE FENIAN SCARE IN CANADA.

THE EXCITEMENT SLIGHTLY ABATED

Some of the Troops Withdrwn from the Frontier, but Preparations for Defence Not Abandoned-The Situation of the Past. Present and Future.

The BERALD'S telegrams have already announced he fact that the Fenian alarm has somewhat abated the excitement is not so great as a week or ten days general, and the government will not be likely to re lapse into a state of indifference or cease prepara tions just yet for a possible war along the frontier.

About two-thirds of the volunteers who have been doing patrol duty along the Canada and Vermont line during the past ten days were withdrawn yesterday, and this fact has given currency to a rumor that all the forces are to is not true. The government it professes to with the information which it professes to ceasing preparations for defence possess, of ceasing preparations for defence against General O'Neill if he should carry out his cherished desire of making an attack on the British omain. It may also be properly added here that if domain. It may also be properly added here that if the Fenian forces should ever be placed at the mercy of the Canadian volunteers they will find that the de-fensive war will be one of extermination. The feel-ing of the people against O'Nell1 and those who sympathize with him is very bitter, and as it is becoming intensified daily during this periodical alarm it is reasonable to suppose that very little mercy would be shown if they should happen to fall into the power of the Perlish Gorces.

intensified daily during this periodical alarm it is reasonable to suppose that very little mercy would be shown if they should happen to fail into the power of the British forces.

The Daily News of this city, which probably refacts the sentiment of the government as correctly as any other paper in the Dominion, does not seem to share in the belief entertained in some quarters that there is no cause for alarm, and it rejoices eloquently at the patriotism which was manifested by the people when the call for volunteers was made. In the course of its remarks it says that, "however much the people of this province may regret the sad necessity which forces as to assert the supremacy of authority at the Northwest by force of arms, and the fearful expense which attends military operations, no one can dispute the fact that the youth of Lower Canada have turned out with a devotion and zeal that every one must admire." Commenting further upon the threatened invasion, the same writer proceeds to answer such questions as these, which have been propounded by the American press:—Why these spasmodic efforts to repel an imaginary foe? Why should the Dominion thus excite itself and drain the labor market to fill its volunteer corps? Where is the foe to be sought, for whom such mighty preparations are made! The answer is "that the Fenian demonstration covers an enormous frontier. We may be assailable at a hundred points along a line of frontier extending for 2,000 miles. Every one is aware that the Fenians have long been intriguing at Fort Garry. They seek some weak point where they can most annoy us. It matters not to them whether the locality be St. Armand's, the shores of Lake Erle or the Red river; at each of those points they are ready to assail us if we be found sumbering. They calculate all the chances in their favor, and if they come to the conclusion that an alliance with Riel offers most prospect of success our troops will meet them there. We believe, and have always remained firm in the belief, that the Indian tribes

CUBA.

Condition of Affairs Throughout the Island.

Fight on the Cauto River-The Insurgents Moving into Bayamo-Excitement Among the Spaniards Valmesada's Proclamation The Captain General's Reports from the Camaguey-Operations Insignificant - The Cince Villas-Other News

The steamship Bienville, from Havana the 20th arrived at this port yesterday with latest mail ad-vices of the progress of events in Cuba. The purser will receive thanks for favor received.

A fight of considerable impostance has taken piece on the banks of the Cauto river separating the jurisdictions of Las Tunas and Bayamo. The accounts thus far received are entirely through Spanish sources. According to these the insurgents under Modesto Diaz (and almost every other chief in the Central Department), fleeling before the active persecution of the columns in the former and other jurisdictions, "determined to seek relief in the cradie of the insurrection, believing they could there find the requisites for prolonging the contest." They were encountered near the point of passage of the river by the battalion San Quintin and an engagement took place, in which they lost on the field and by drowning some 200 men, forty horses and many arms and munitions. They succeeded in crossing into Bayamo, however, and on reaching the capitanea of Horno, defended by a detachment of volunteers and sol attacked them, killing all but four, two of whom were wounded. The number thus killed is reported at thirty-five. Evidently much excitement followed on the movement. Valmesada immediately proceeded the movement. Valmesans immediately processed to Bayamo to take personal charge of operations, and as usual preceded them by a proclamation or two, which appear in the Bayamers Español under date of the 15th. These are addressed to the inhabitants and soldiers respectively. He informs the former that Modesto Diaz, with his band, had entered Bayamers. mo, fleeing before the columns which were pursuing him in Las Tunas, and announcing that the six battalions which he had sent in pursuit, together with the loyal volunteers of the jurisdictions, would soon put an end to this cohort of bandits. He calls on the latter, who "have a better knowledge of the country than the enemy" to drive them out with the usual patriotic appeals. The battalions mentioned as sent in pursuit, in addition to the San Quintin, are the Matanzas, España, Balien and Valmesada. The Spanish loss is not mentioned. At the last moment the journal mentioned, of date the 17th, states that on the 15th the San Quintin met the enemy on the banks of the river Bury, near a point called Rosarlo, beating him and causing him six deaths. Spanish loss six wounded.

him and causing him six deaths. Spanish loss six wounded.

Dates from Santiago de Cuba to the 15th state that the fight near the Canto took place on the 10th, and places the insurgent loss at thirty instead of 200. In the jurisdiction of Santiago, long since reported pacified, the usual active prosecution of the insurgents continues. On the 9th the coffee estate, "Santa Elena," guarded by a small number of mobilized volunteers, was attacked by them, but reinforcements coming up they were driven off with a loss of two killed—one, a negro.

We have no variety of report from the Camaguey. The Capitain General still remains at Puerto Principe, and in a telegram dated the 14th, mentions a reconnoissance by the column under Lieutenant Oolonet Vergal in the Sierra de Cubitas, in Yaguajay, San Antonio, Clavellina and San José. A body of 200 men found in the hill near the Savannah Tabaguey, were dispersed with two deaths. One or two other small bodies were encountered, but without any determined result. The other columns report nothing new.

the expedition which disembarked in the Ramou, have presented themselves at Holguin, and have written to the Captain-General, claiming to have been deceived and asking his indulgence and pardon.

Private accounts from Puerto Principe, under date of the 14th, state that 500 troops had arrived from Havana. No additional military operations were re-

A meeting of the citizens of note had taken piace to devise means to renew agricultural operations about the city, and otherwise to restore the normal condition of the locality. A number of presentations are reported but none of insurgents in arms.

There would seem to be little change in the Cinco-Villas and mountains of Trinidad, as we receive the usual reports of encounters from there with no results of moment. A telegram from Remedios reports several encounters with small loss to insurgents in the mountains of Alunado and Calabasas.

The embargoing of property is going on with much energy, and the Gazette each day contains the names of these subraced in the degree.

The embargoing of property is going on what mines of those embraced in the decree.

The children of Castañon (late editor of Voz de Cuba, killed in Key West) have sailed for Spain. A sumelent sum of money has been raised for them the render them comfortable for life.

The Irish-American sailor, Thomas Kerry, reporte tkilled here recently, is not dead at all, much to the disgust and dismay of an officer who had officially reported his death. It seems he was struck down and left for dead, but subsequently came to and is now about the streets again.

The coast survey steamer Bibb, which was sent as bearer of despatches to Admiral Poor, at Santo Domingo, recently returned here. He reports all quiet there. The Dictator is expected to come to Havana before going North. The Severa had gone to Santago de Cuba to examine into the enforced departure of Mr. Phillips, the late American Vice Consulters.

Arrival of the Flagship Severa at Santiago de Cuba-Communications Concerning the Departure of Mr. Consul Philips-They are Reported Amicable—Courteens Treatment of Her Officers.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, April 15, 1870. The United States flagship Severn, Rear Admiral Poor, arrived here on Frihay evening, the 8th inst. Considerable curiosity was manifested when she was signailed, and some excitement when it became generally known that Mr. A. E. Phillips, late American Vice Consul in this port, was on board. The Severn saluted the Spanish flag at noon next day, and written communications have passed between the govern-ment officials and the Admiral on the subject of the ten communications have passed between the government officials and the Admiral on the subject of the precipitate departure of Mr. Phillips, who, I believe, holds the Spanish government responsible, and claims heavy damages. What the result is by the exchange of despatches I do not know. The Spaniards claim they were amicable on both sides. The officers of the Severn are constantly coming on shore and have been treated with the greatest politeness, except, indeed, by the Bandera Española, who chose the mal-apropos time of the Admiral's presence here to publish some notes from St. Domlingo, in which the officers of the American squadron were grossly insulted and accused of drunkenness and licentiousness while in the above named city. However, yesterday the Bandera published a retuation of the libel, and everything has passed of pleasantly.

Mr. Phillips has not been on shore. A small panic reigns among the Cabans, who dare not gonear the Severn for fear of being identified with Mr. Phillips. On the arrival of the flagship Mr. Parsons, the present United States Consul here, went on board, and was received with the usual courtesies. Yesterday a large party, including Mr. Parsons and the British Consul, went on board to visit the Admiral, and were received with the utmost attention. On leaving, the representative of her Majesty was saluted with the usual complement of guns. The Severn will remain until Monday, the 18th.

From the Insurrection we have little new. A party of insurgents recently attacked the correcestate "Estrelia," and killed and wounded most of the small garrison there and seven or eight flegro slaves.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

Condition and Earnings of the Transit.

[From Galignani's Messenger of Paris—April 12.]

The report lately presented by M. de Lesseps to the meeting of Suez Canal shareholders at Paris states that about 8,000,000 francs will be required this year to complete or improve the works.

The fotal number of vessels that passed through the Canal from the day of its opening to the 15th of March was 200, representing 146,631 tons. Of these 66,052 tons were English vessels, 34,300 French, 17,666 Egyptian, 14,625 Austrian, 7,336 Italian, 4,178 Russian, 4,000 Norwegian, 3,200 Dutch, 880 German, 538 Spanish, 3,016 Prussian, 369 Portuguese and 34: Turkish. Of the 209 vessels 200 were steamers; the others were sailing vessels. The tolis collected were from 79 vessel of 54,644 tons (130 vessels being exempt, having passed through on the occasion of the opening of the canal), realizing 593,411f., and thamount from small vessels as transit dues was 20,186 With respect to England the report says, "Englan has from the first day been able to utilize the land largely. You have seen what an imposing commercial feet she has sent to it, and that fleet any ments every day. Building yards work interally night and day in the United Kingdom in transforming e building vessels. We could cite to you a single company which, in its calculations, has put down a annual payment of 2,500,000f. for the canal." Condition and Earnings of the Transit.